

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

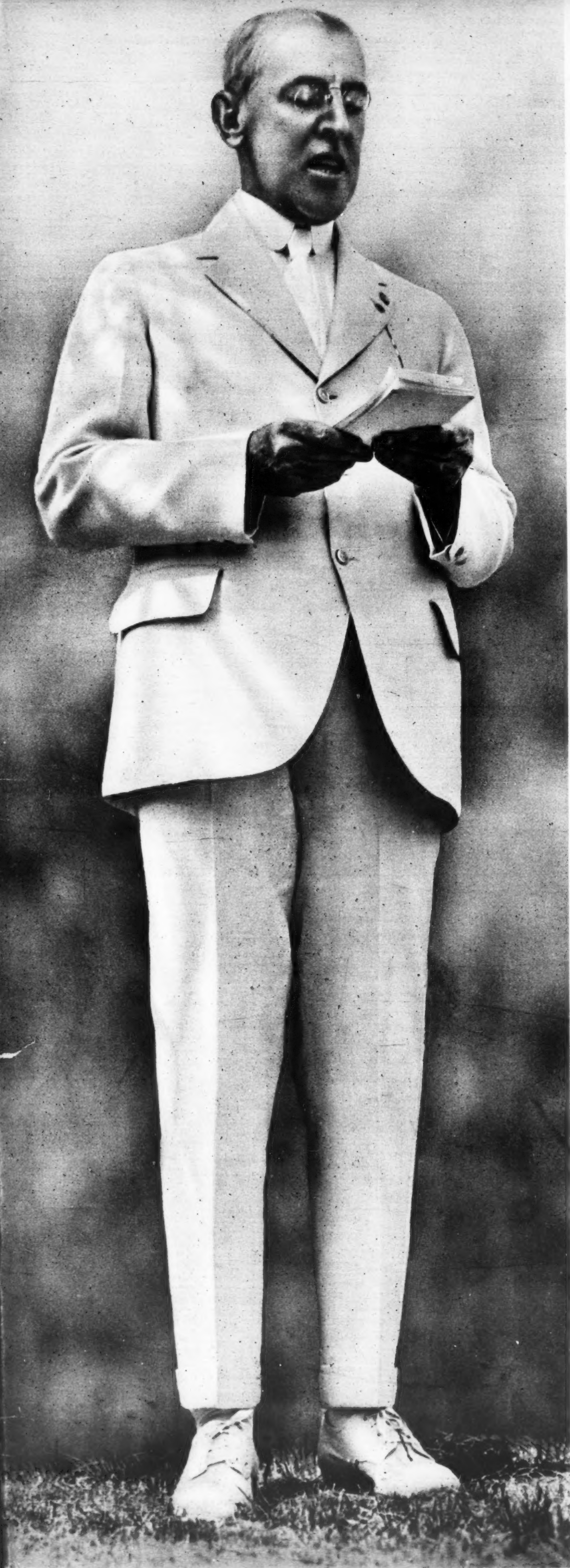
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"THE PAST AND THE PRESENT
ARE IN DEADLY GRAPPLE, AND
THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD
ARE BEING DONE TO DEATH BE-
TWEEN THEM. THERE CAN BE
BUT ONE ISSUE. THE SETTLE-
MENT MUST BE FINAL. THERE
CAN BE NO COMPROMISE. NO
HALFWAY DECISION WOULD BE
TOLERATED. NO HALFWAY DE-
CISION IS CONCEIVABLE."—Presi-
dent Wilson at Mount Vernon, July
4, 1918.



A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Map showing the Kola Peninsula and the Murman coast, where it is proposed the Allies should establish bases for the help of Russia.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE KOLA PENINSULA.

HEMMED in by the waters of the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea, almost entirely isolated from the mainland by rivers and lakes, the Kola Peninsula, which is expected to be one of the bases from which the Allies will help Russia, is anything but a paradise, except for the 3,000 or so Lapps who are spread out along the coasts, and whose conceptions of paradise are confined to a good haul of fish and to an occasional banquet of reindeer flesh.

The peninsula was originally a part of that vast, undefined territory called Lapland which, covering an area of some 150,000 square miles, sprawled over Finland, the Scandinavian countries, and a part of Russia. Inhabited almost exclusively by the Lapps (the word being an adaptation of a Swedish word meaning "nomads" or "free fishers"), it was for centuries cut off from European culture, and given over to the peaceful activities of a people which even today are a puzzle to anthropologists.

The oval-shaped stretch of land, 250 miles long and 160 wide, known as the Kola Peninsula, early fell into the power of the Czars, who saw in it possibilities for political and economic development. The Arctic, or Murman, Coast possesses the only ice-free port in that region of the former Russian Empire, now under the control of the Bolshevik Government.

The port of Alexandrovsk, established as a naval base in 1895, provides an extremely important strategic point for military operations, the more so as a railway has recently been completed to that point and as there is quick communication between it and Archangel, the most important port on the southern shore of the White Sea.

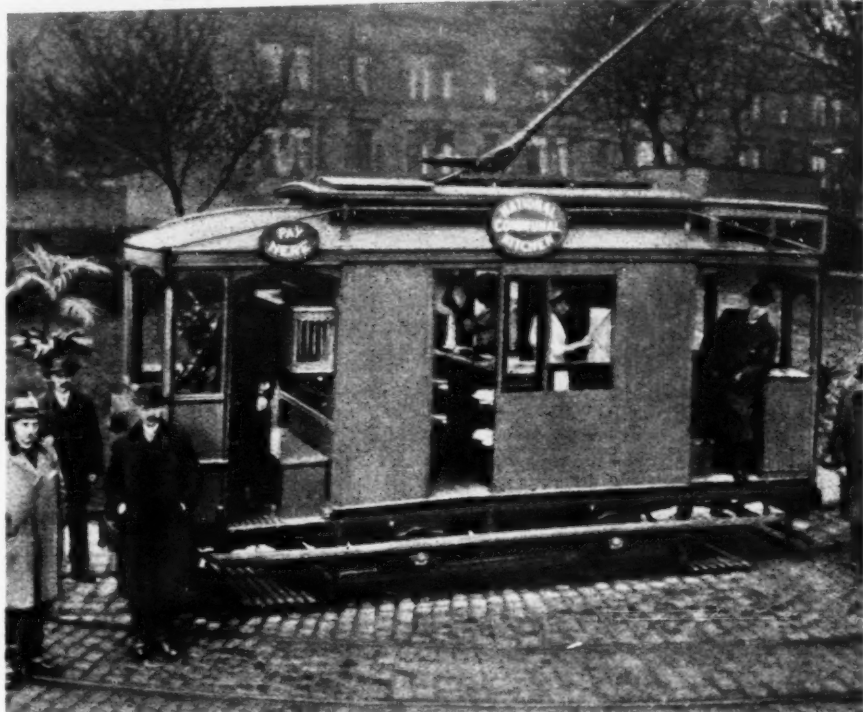
The inhabitants of this district are mostly Lapps. The Russian element has never really been at

home there. To the west stretches the territory of Finland, whose inhabitants, restive under Bolshevik rule and threatening to provide Germany with a point of attack upon North Russia, have seldom been very enthusiastic about a country which in the past oppressed them. On the other hand, northern Finns, who are not pro-German, have asked the Allies to save them from invasion and to prevent the capture of St. Catherine.

The Kola Peninsula, despite its present meagre economic possibilities, has, by virtue of its extensive coast line and its fisheries, sufficient promise to make its development highly desirable. But until the present interest in its possible role in Russian politics, it has been little known except to travelers in search of fresh experiences and to scientists who saw in the history and culture of the Lapps a subject of considerable interest.



Major Gen. William S. Graves.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



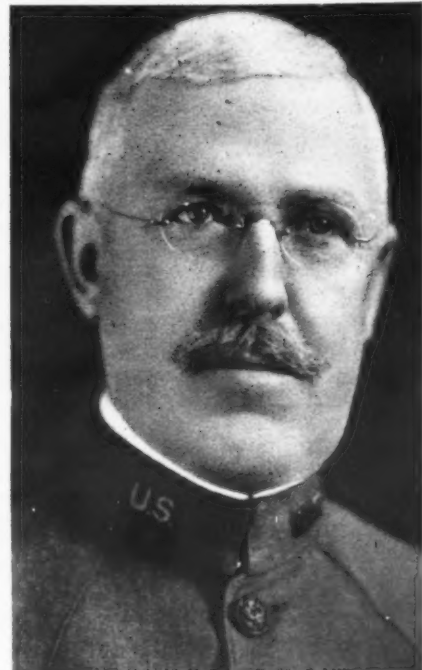
Wartime needs have led to the adoption of many time-saving devices. For example, this municipal street car is used in Halifax, England, as a fully equipped traveling kitchen capable of supplying a thousand orders. It has electric stoves, with current supplied from the overhead wires, and a 1,200-gallon water tank. Meals are served from both sides, and there is a cash desk at each end.



Washington, D. C., also has been solving the problem of saving time at meals. Here a lunch cart service has been established to relieve Government employes from the necessity of waiting in crowded restaurants during their brief luncheon intervals. The War Camp Community Service started the movement, and various bureaus have started additional wagons especially for women clerks.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

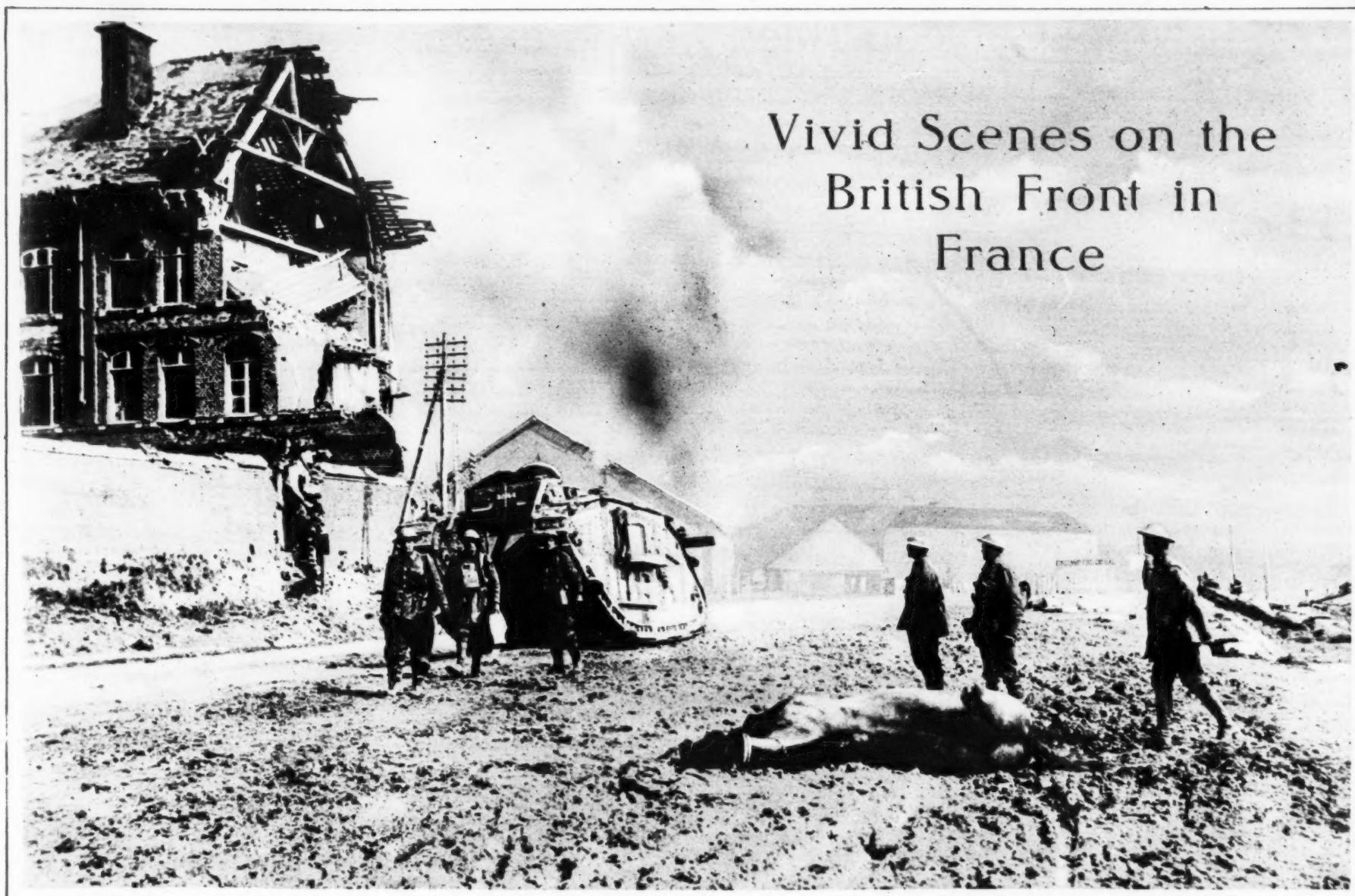


Major Gen. Le Roy S. Lyon.
(Gainsborough Photo.)



Major Gen. William R. Smith.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

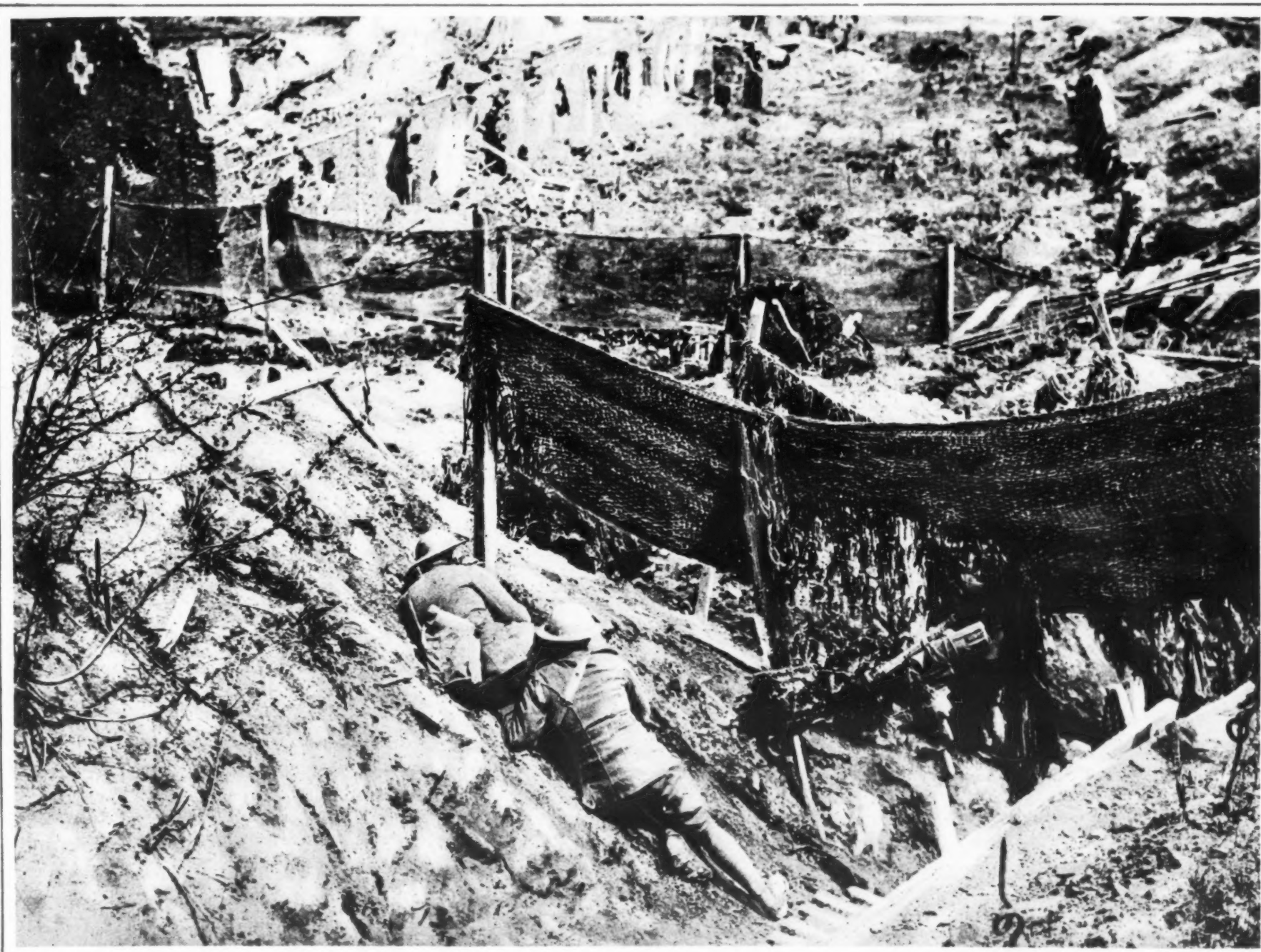
The army officers above are three of the new eight Major Generals. General Graves has been closely connected with the new National Army, first as secretary to the General Staff and later as first assistant to General March. General Lyon has been serving as brigadier at Camp Kearny, Cal., commanding the 65th artillery brigade. General Smith's promotion, like that of other high officers, has been along the new line of disregarding seniority.



Vivid Scenes on the British Front in France

UNCONCERNED OVER THE FACT THAT AN ENEMY SHELL HAS JUST EXPLODED BEHIND THE HOUSE ON THE LEFT, THE SMOKE STILL BEING VISIBLE, THESE BRITISH SOLDIERS WITH THEIR TANK ARE MOVING FORWARD TO MEET THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

(British Official Photo, from Underwood & Underwood.)



BRITISH SOLDIERS IN A CAMOUFLAGED TRENCH FACING IN THE DIRECTION OF LENS.

(British Official Photo, from Western Newspaper Union.)

The Town of Chateau-Thierry, Where Americans Won Fame



THE STONE BRIDGE ACROSS THE MARNE AT CHATEAU-THIERRY WHICH WAS BLOWN UP DURING THE BATTLE.



ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREETS OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF CHATEAU-THIERRY, IN WHICH FIERCE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING TOOK PLACE.

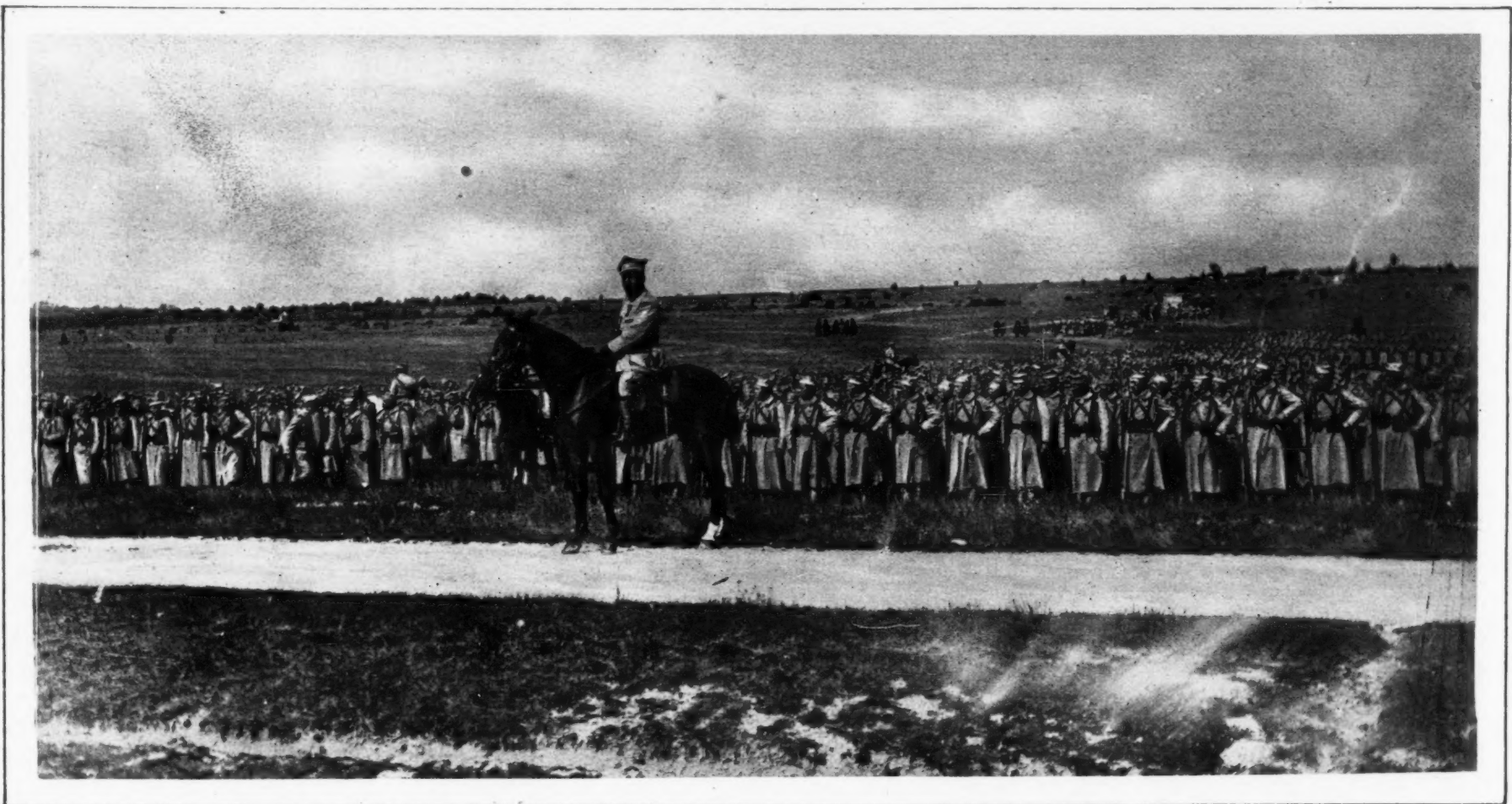
CHATEAU-THIERRY, the name of which is one of the first in this war to be inscribed on the scroll of American military glory, is a little town in the Department of the Aisne, sixty miles northeast of Paris.

This was the town to which Americans, then more than sixty miles away, were hurried on May 31, 1918, to prevent the Germans advancing across the Marne. On the previous day the enemy had reached the river east of Chateau-Thierry and were pushing along the north bank toward the town. When the Americans arrived on the scene the Germans had broken into the northern section of the town and were pouring along the streets to the bridge with the intention of establishing themselves on the south bank and capturing the town. American machine gunners and French colonials were thrown into the town. The Americans took over the defense of the river bank, especially the approaches to the bridge, and stopped the German advance.

The Germans returned to the attack at night in an effort to capture the bridge, which they were already crossing in the belief that they were masters of both banks, when a thunderous explosion blew the centre of the bridge and a number of Germans with it into the river. With the Germans repulsed at this point, they attempted to cross the other bridge—made of iron—across the river, but here again the deadly machine gun fire of the Americans proved too much for them. Later, while the Americans laid down a barrage, French engineers blew up the iron bridge. With the two bridges destroyed the German advance at Chateau-Thierry was checked.

(Photos French Pictorial Service.)

Traditions of Liberty Keep Alive on the Western Front



REVIEW OF POLISH TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT BEFORE GOING INTO ACTION.

Poland's long struggle for liberty has inevitably emerged as an issue of a war which affects nearly every European nationality; and it is not in the least surprising that Polish troops are engaged in the work of

overthrowing the rule of military autocrats. France has always been sympathetic toward Poland, and the Poles have reciprocated by organizing fighting forces to aid the French Army. A Polish Legion,

with the traditional white eagle on its standard, has been fighting on the western front for some time past. The legion consists of Poles who happened to be in France, England, and other countries before

their native land was invaded and conquered by the Germans. It would be much larger if it were possible for Poles to escape and join their compatriots.

(French Pictorial Service.)



FLAGS PRESENTED BY DESCENDANTS OF ROCHAMBEAU TO AN AMERICAN REGIMENT IN FRANCE.

(French Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Every day we are reminded of the many traditional bonds between the two sister republics now united in fighting against Germany. Frenchmen helped the United States in the fight for independence, while Ameri-

can ideas played a great part in the French struggle against another autocratic monarch. The other day, in one of the sectors where American troops are now holding their own, flags were presented to one of our

regiments by the descendants of Rochambeau, the commander of the French troops who helped the American colonies in the struggle against the British Government of King George III. It is interesting to add

that this year the British themselves participated in the Fourth of July celebrations, and that leading British statesmen openly and frankly acknowledged that the Colonies were right and that their fight for liberty had been a valuable lesson.

American Troops in France Admitted by the Germans to be



A FRENCH VILLAGE HELD BY UNITED STATES MARINES. CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE ROAD TO BLOCK THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMANS.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

An official German Army report found on a captured officer on July 7, 1918, discloses the fact that, while the German press propagates the notion that American soldiers are not of much account, the military chiefs look facts in the face and

admit that they are confronted with "formidable adversaries." The report is based upon an examination of Americans taken prisoner in the Bouresches sector, June 6 to 14, 1918. "The quality of the men," the document reads, "must be char-

acterized as remarkable. They carry themselves well, are well developed physically, and from 18 to 28 years of age. At the present time they only require proper training to make them formidable adversaries. The spirit of the men is fresh and full of

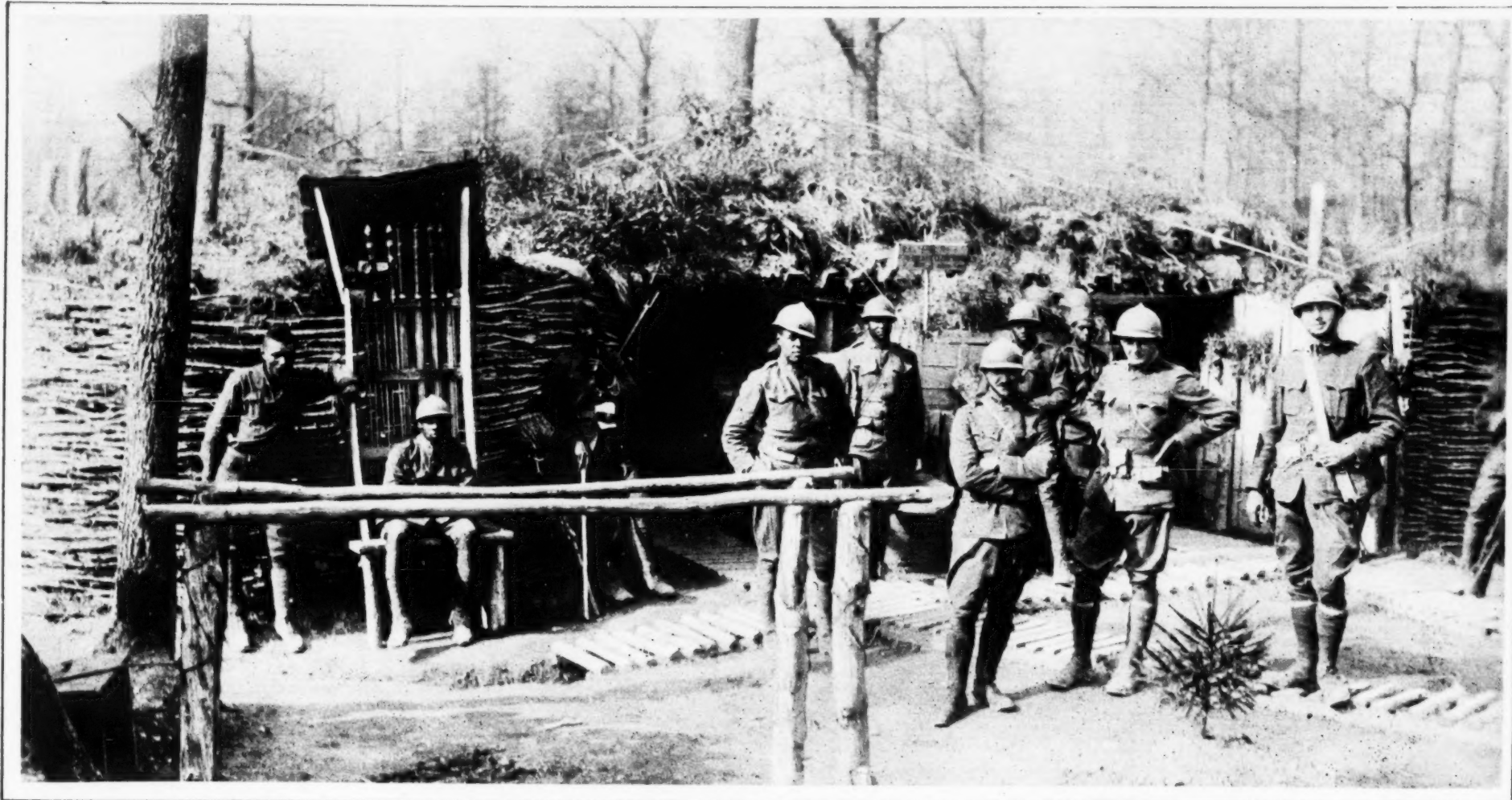
naive confidence. The majority of them are sons of foreign parents. These half-Americans, however, most of whom were born in America, and have never been in Europe, express without hesitation purely American sentiments."



AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE PASSING BRITISH SOLDIERS RESTING AT THE SIDE OF A ROAD.

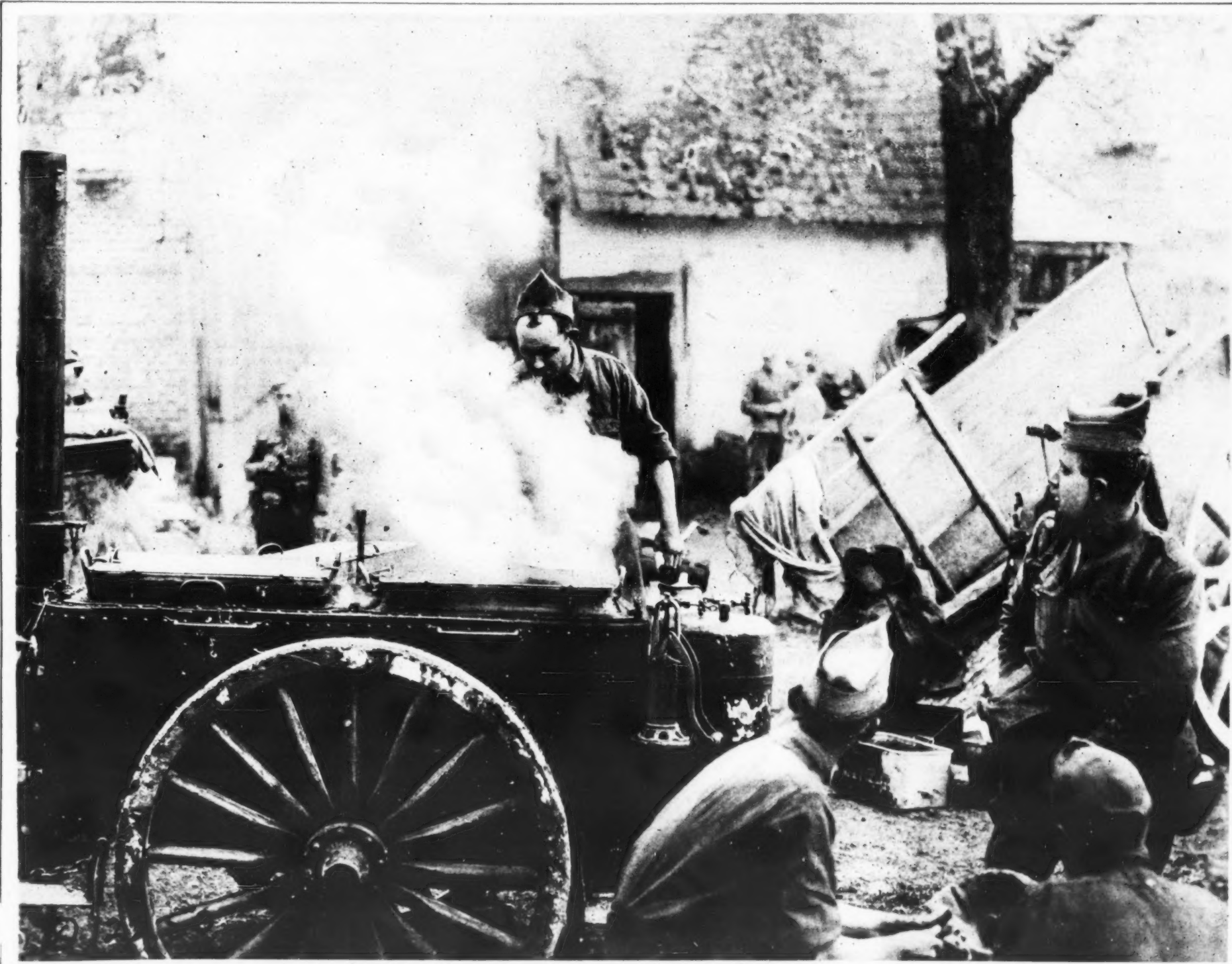
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

“Remarkable,” and in the Future “Formidable Adversaries”



OUTSIDE THE TRENCHES OF AN AMERICAN COLORED REGIMENT IN FRANCE. THE SUPPLY OF ROCKETS (AT LEFT) IS FOR SIGNAL PURPOSES.

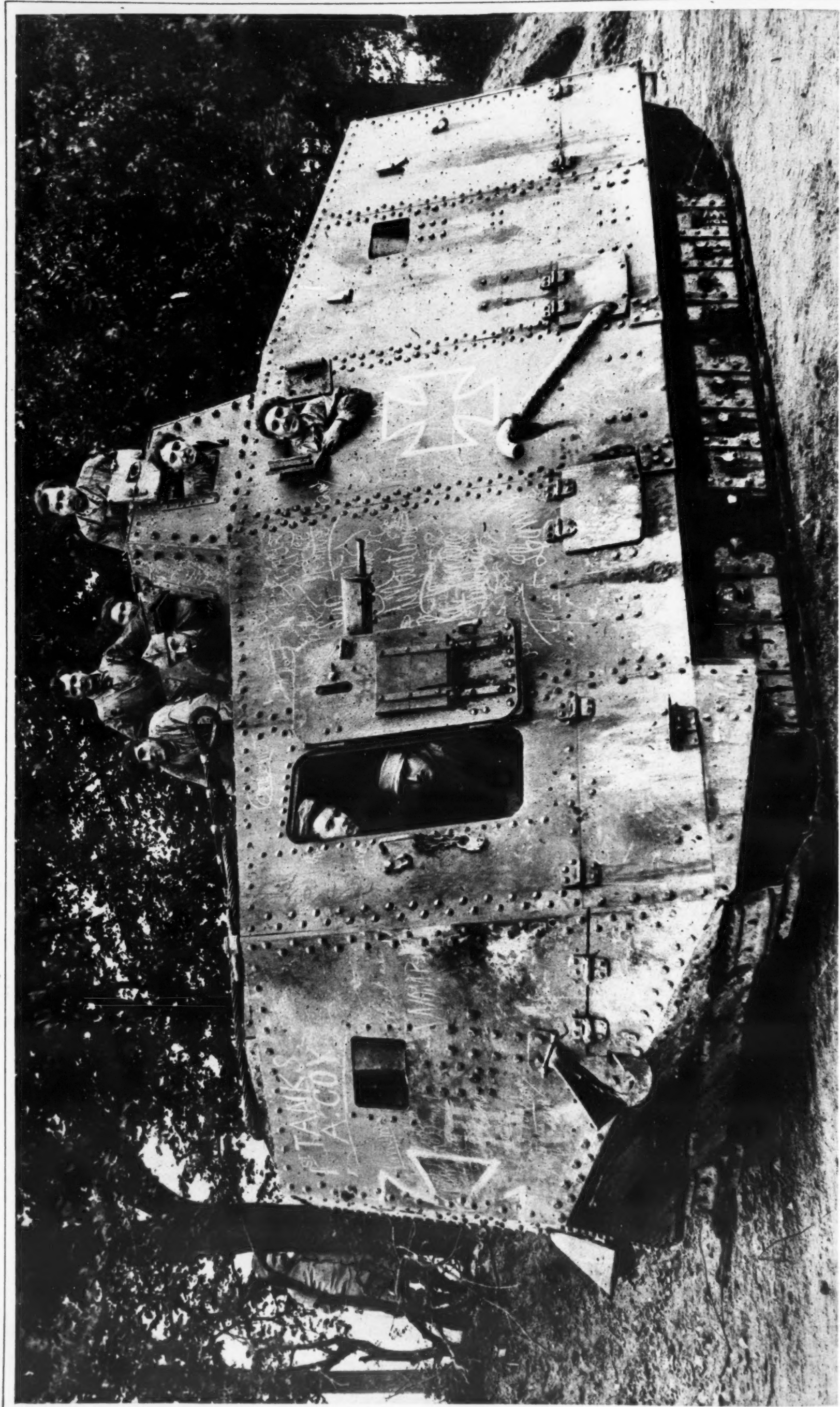
(© Committee on Public Information.)



ONE OF THE FIELD KITCHENS WHICH SUPPLY OUR MEN IN FRANCE WITH PLENTY OF WHOLESOME, WELL-COOKED FOOD.

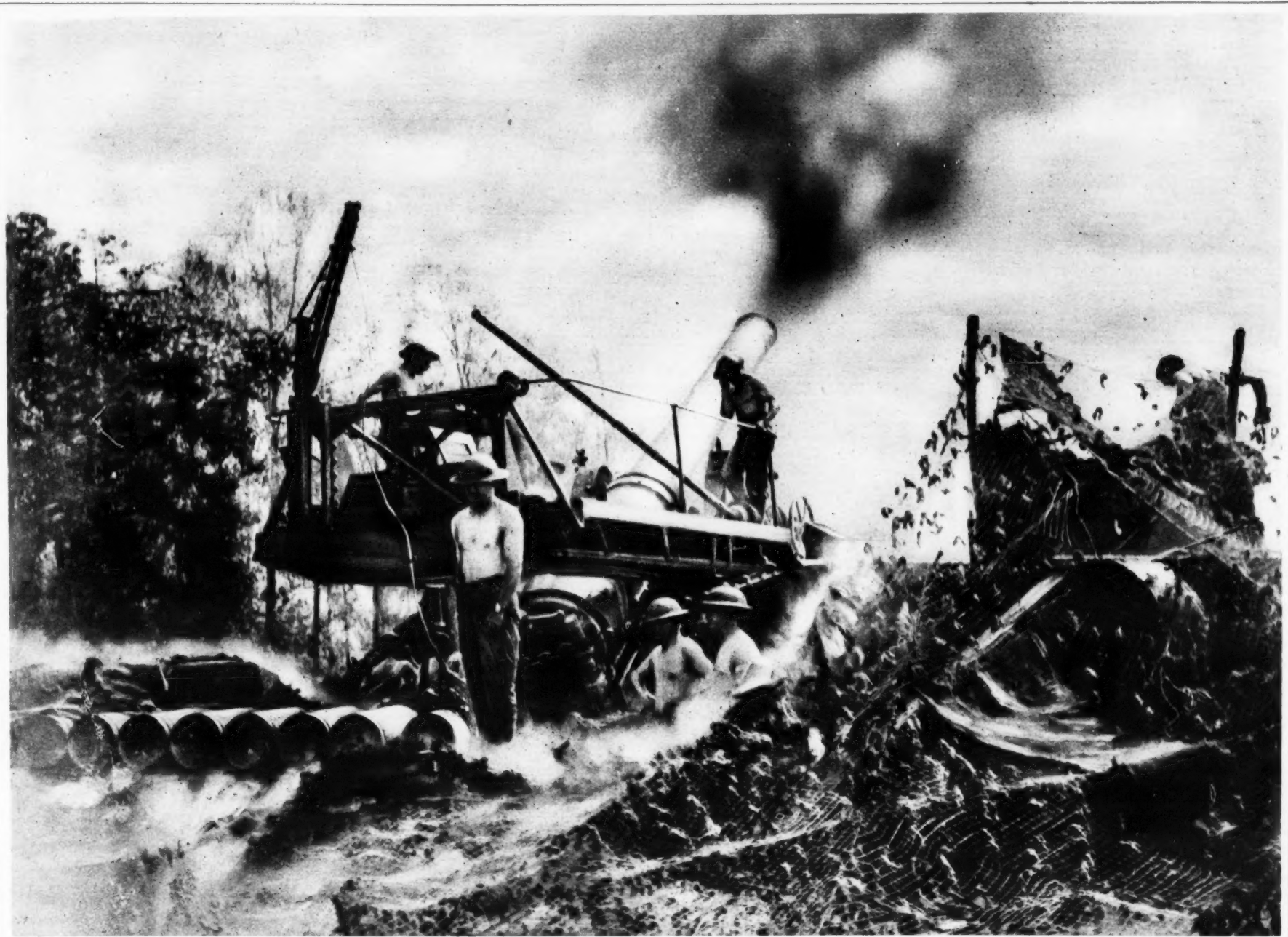
(© Committee on Public Information.)

Giant Tank Captured from the Germans by the French



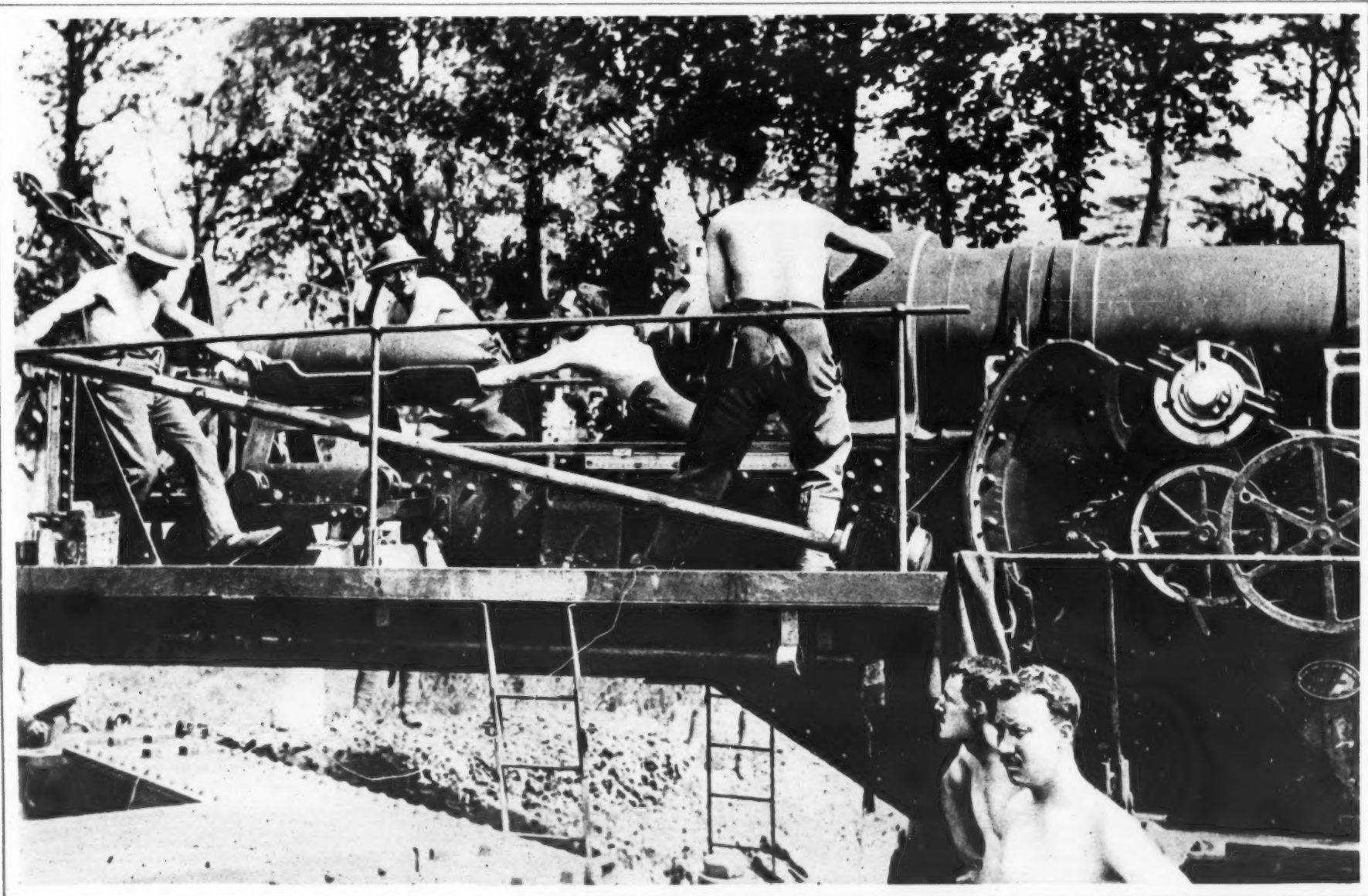
THIS HUGE TANK WAS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH IN THE SOMME REGION AND REPAIRED BY THEM.
(French Pictorial Service.)

British Big Guns Pounding the German Lines



ONE OF THE BRITISH BIG GUNS ON THE FRONT IN FRANCE FIRING A TWELVE-INCH SHELL.

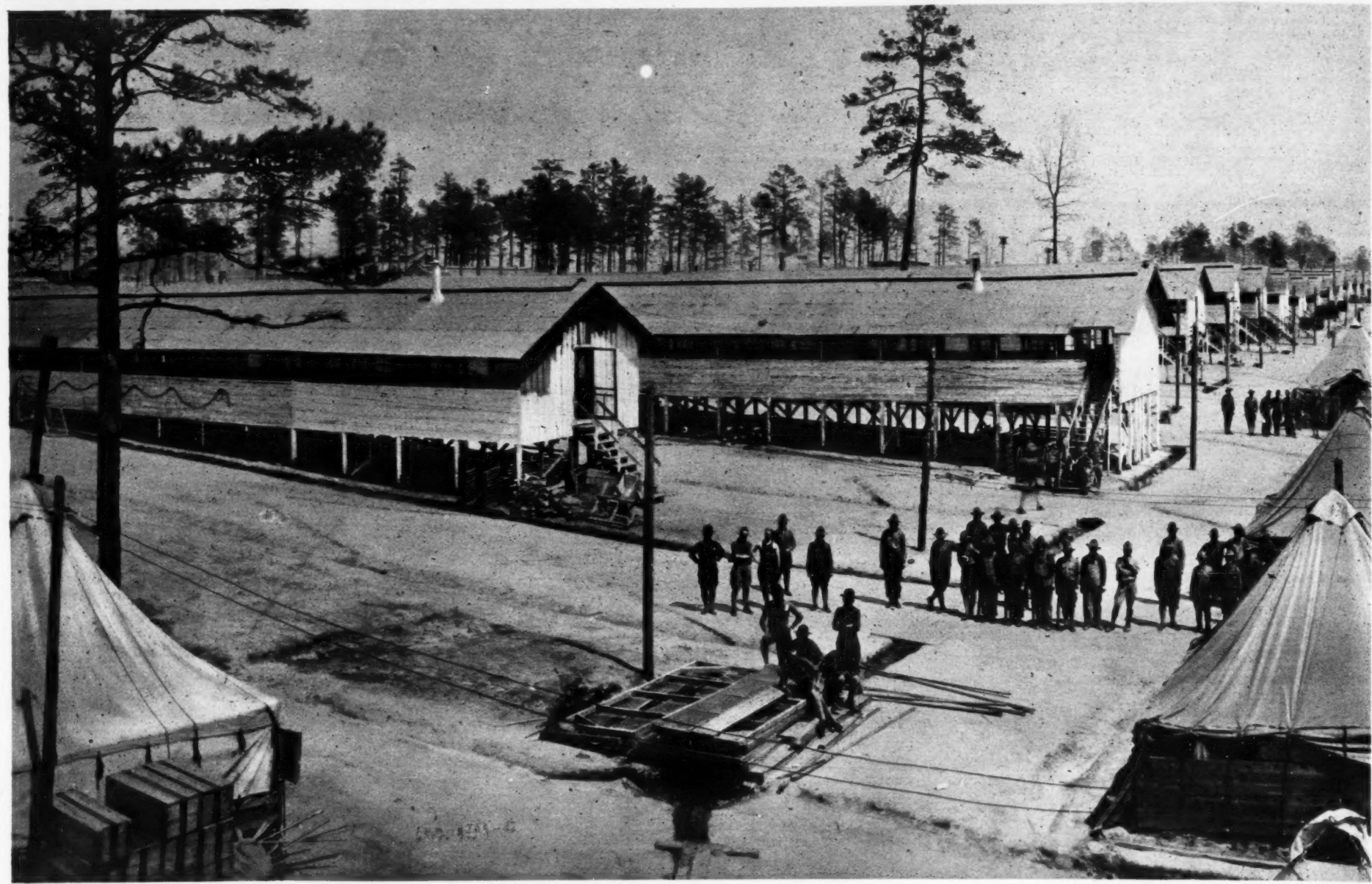
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)



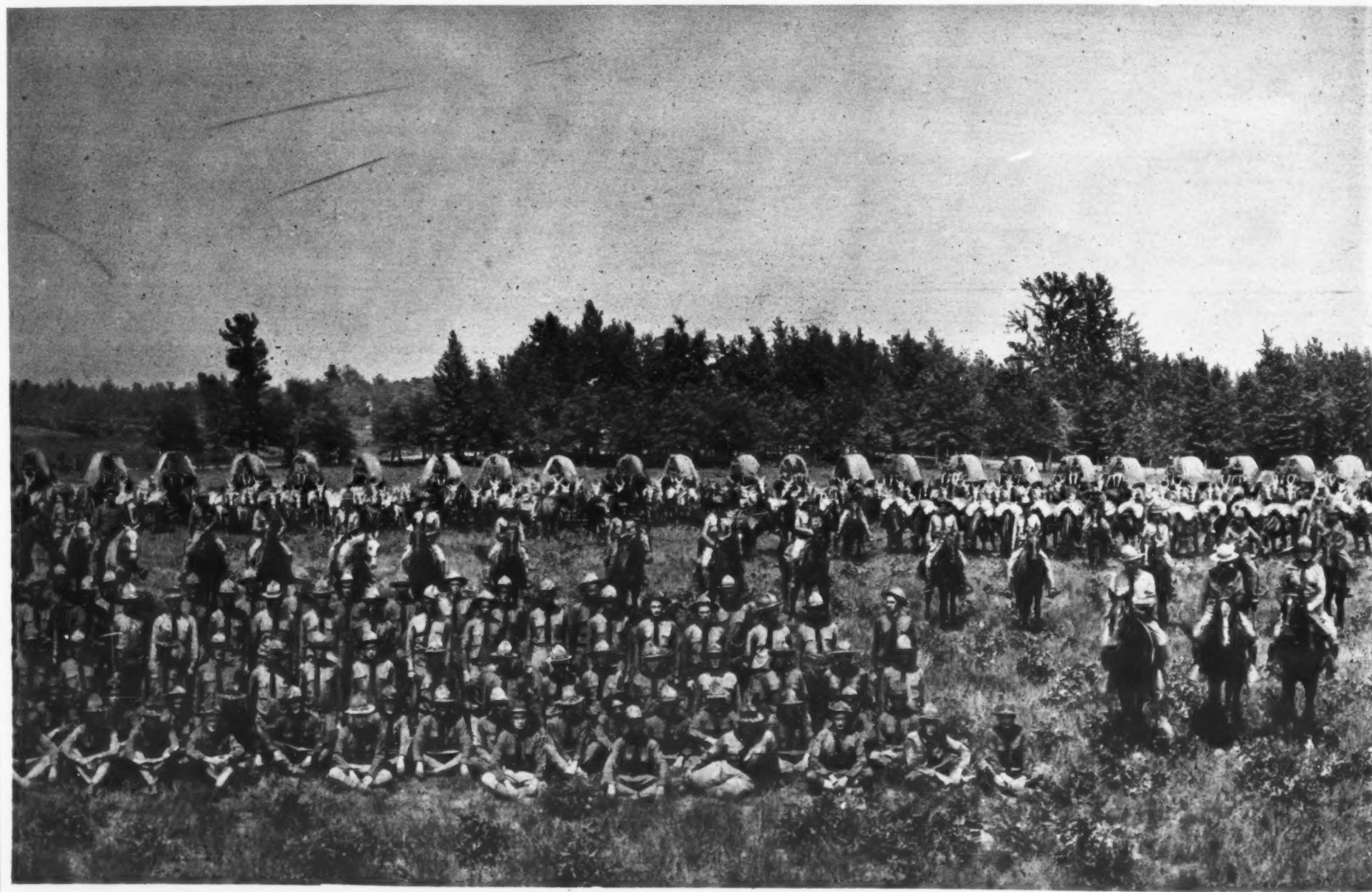
BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN LOADING A BIG GUN DURING A BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

Training Camps in the South Where Fresh Contingents of



The Quarters of the 118th U. S. Infantry at Camp Sevier, Near Greenville,



Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 317 at Camp Pike, Near Little

00010

American Troops Are Preparing for Active Service Abroad



S. C., Where the 30th (National Guard) Division Has Been in Training.

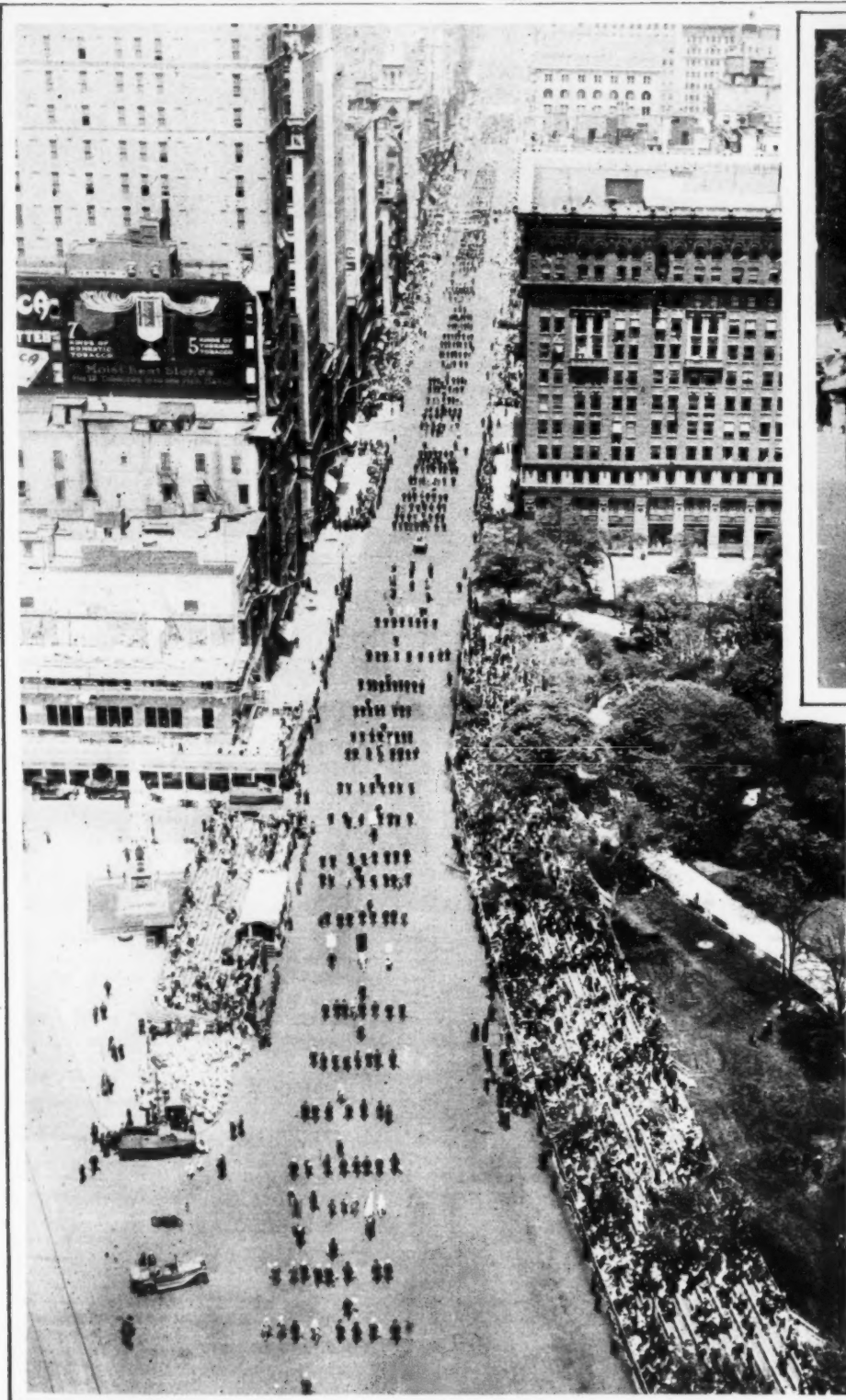
(Photo Press Illustrating Service.)



Rock, Ark., Major G. H. Pryor, Q. M. C., N. A., Commanding.

(Ewing Inc. Photo.)

The Fourth of July, No Longer an Exclusively American Cele



ABOVE — THE FRENCH FLOAT IN THE INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 4, 1918. ABOUT THIRTY NATIONS WERE REPRESENTED, THUS MAKING THE CELEBRATION INTERNATIONAL.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

AT LEFT—GENERAL VIEW OF THE PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY, JULY 4, 1918, FROM THE ROOF OF THE FLAT-IRON BUILDING AT FIFTH AVENUE AND 23RD STREET.
(© International Film Service.)



GERMAN-AMERICANS MARCHING IN THE PARADE TO THE UNITED STATES
(Photo Paul Thompson)



THE FLOAT OF THE SISTER REPUBLIC OF CHINA.
(Photo Paul Thompson.)



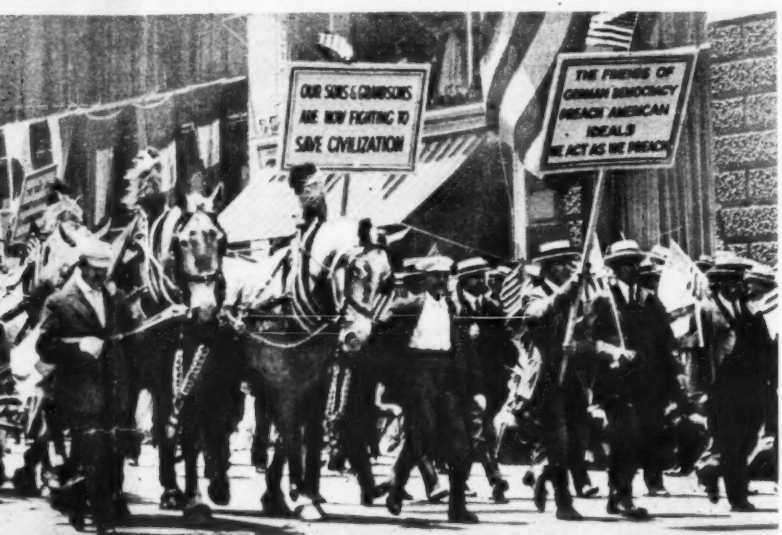
SPANISH GIRLS TYPIFYING THE TWINNED LATIN PEOPLES AMONG THE
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Celebration, Observed This Year by All Liberty-Loving Nations



ABOVE—THE FLOAT BRITANNIA, REPRESENTING THE BRITISH EMPIRE, ILLUSTRATED THE WIDESPREAD DOMINIONS AND COLONIES WHICH OWE ALLEGIANCE TO A COMMON CROWN.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



IN THE PARADE TO SHOW THAT THEIR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES IS UNDIVIDED.

(Photo Paul Thompson.)

AT RIGHT—SWISS MARCHING IN THE PARADE. LIKE NUMEROUS OTHER CITIZENS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN THEY MADE THE FOURTH OF JULY THE OCCASION OF TESTIFYING THEIR LOYALTY TO AMERICA.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



IFYING THE BOND OF SYMPATHY BETWEEN PEOPLES AND THE UNITED STATES.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



THE CZECHOSLOVAKS, WHOSE COMPATRIOTS ABROAD ARE SEEKING THEIR LIBERATION FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, REPRESENTED IN THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

(Photo Paul Thompson.)

The Work of the Y. M. C. A. in Providing for the



SODA FOUNTAIN AT A Y. M. C. A. HUT IN LONDON, WHERE THIS FORM OF REFRESHMENT RESORT IS A NOVELTY.



DISTRIBUTION OF LUXURIES BY THE Y. M. C. A. AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

(© Committee on Public Information.)

General Pershing's general orders No. 26 indicates both the status and the scope of the American Young Men's Christian Association in France. "The Y. M. C. A.," the order reads, "will provide

for the amusement and recreation of the troops by means of its usual program of social, educational, physical, and religious activities." And so the man with the Red Triangle (the symbol of the Y. M. C. A.'s threefold spiritual, mental

and physical activities) is everywhere with our men. The Association is established in every camp, cantonment, and military station at home and abroad. It has clubhouses and huts, and a large body of secretaries and other workers

doing their best to make life interesting for the fighting man. It manages the entire post exchange system of the A. E. F. Every month 3,000 to 4,000 tons of supplies go from America to France to stock the six hundred exchanges.

Amusement and Recreation of the American Army



ABOVE — THE AMERICAN Y. M. C. A. HEADQUARTERS AT BORDEAUX, FRANCE. THE BUILDING SERVES AS A CLUBHOUSE FOR SOLDIERS QUARTERED OR ON LEAVE IN THAT CITY.

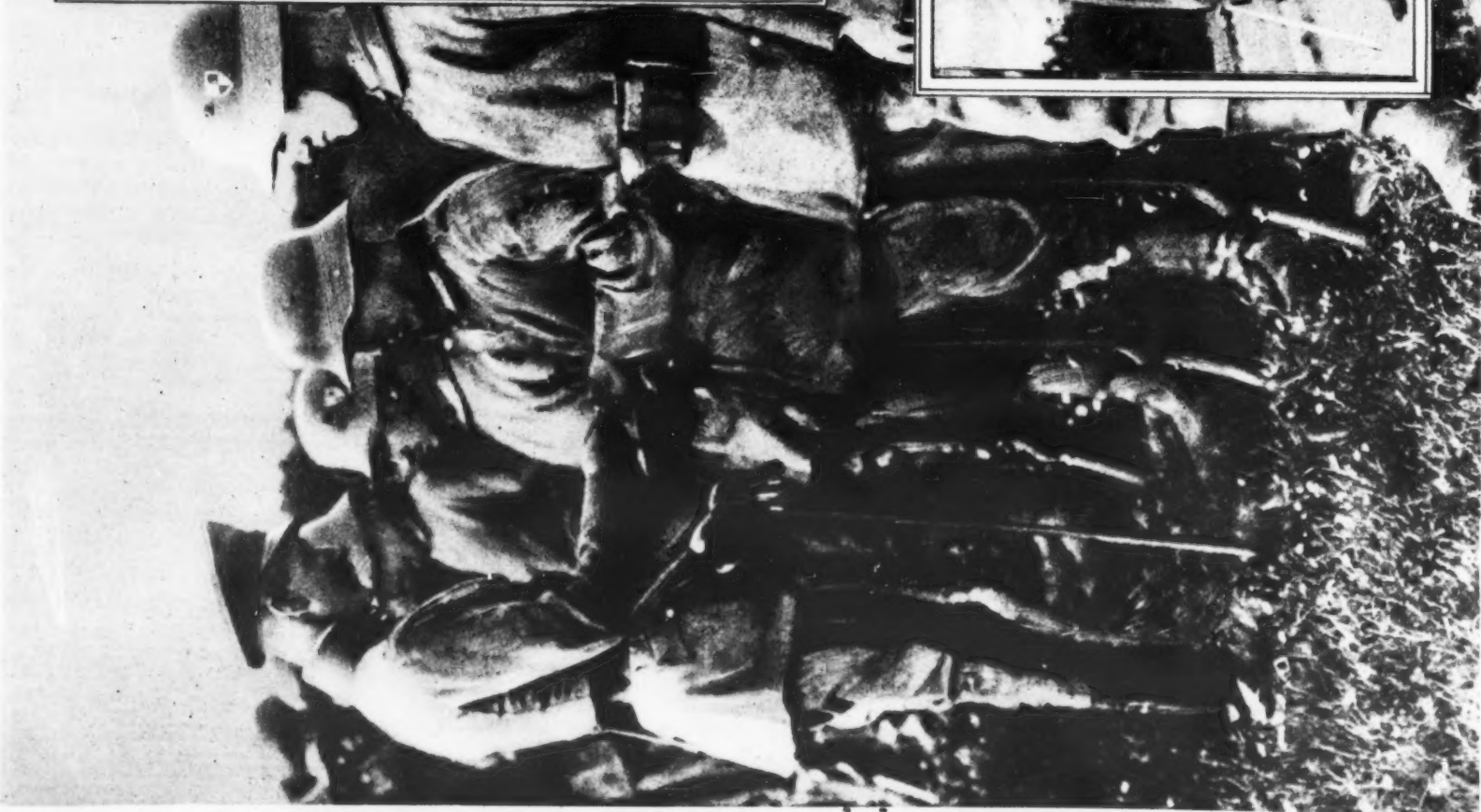


AT LEFT—BASEBALL GAME PLAYED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN FRANCE. THE EQUIPMENT WAS PROVIDED BY THE Y. M. C. A.

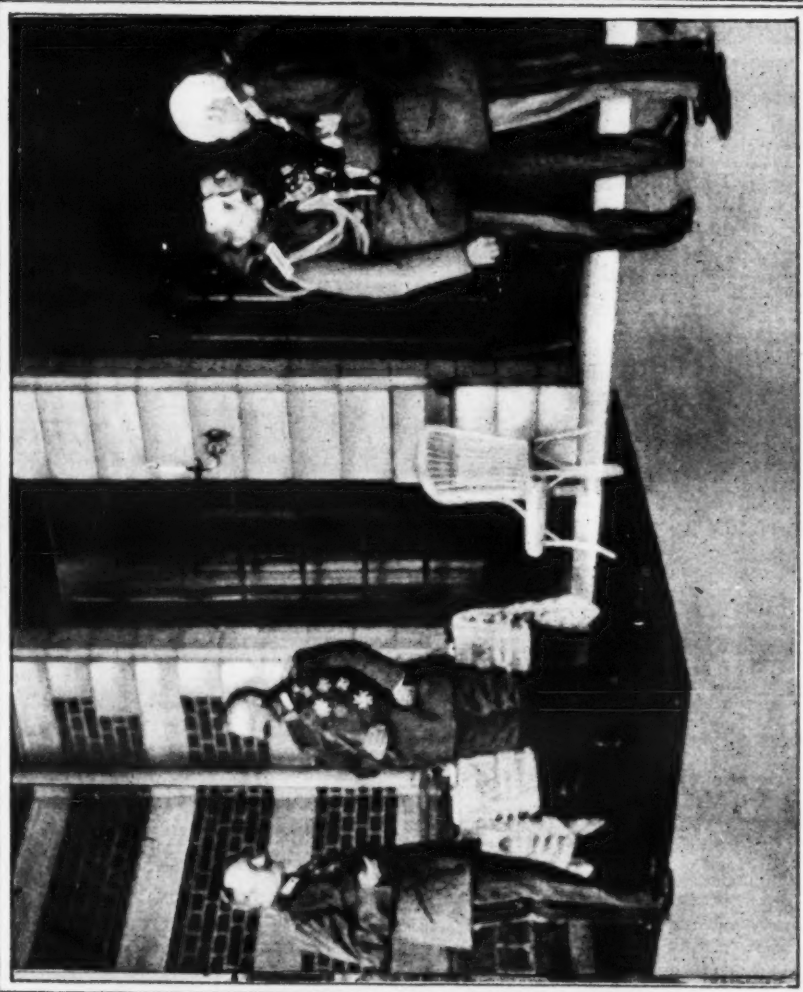


A BRITISH Y. M. C. A. HUT IN A VILLAGE NEAR THE FRONT IN FRANCE.
(British Pictorial Service.)

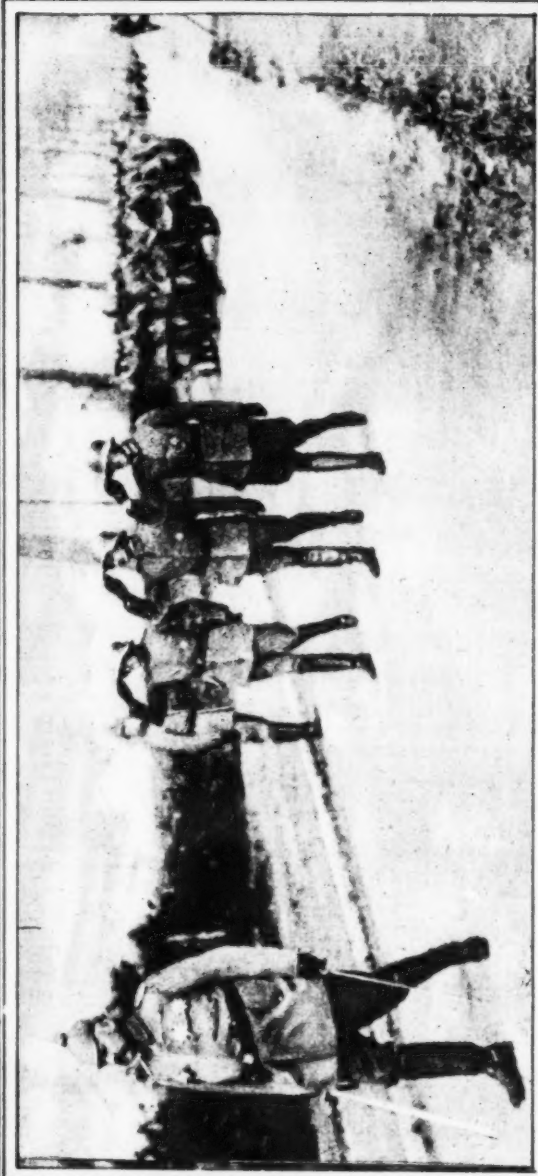
Germany's Rulers as They Appear in Some of the Most Recent Photographs



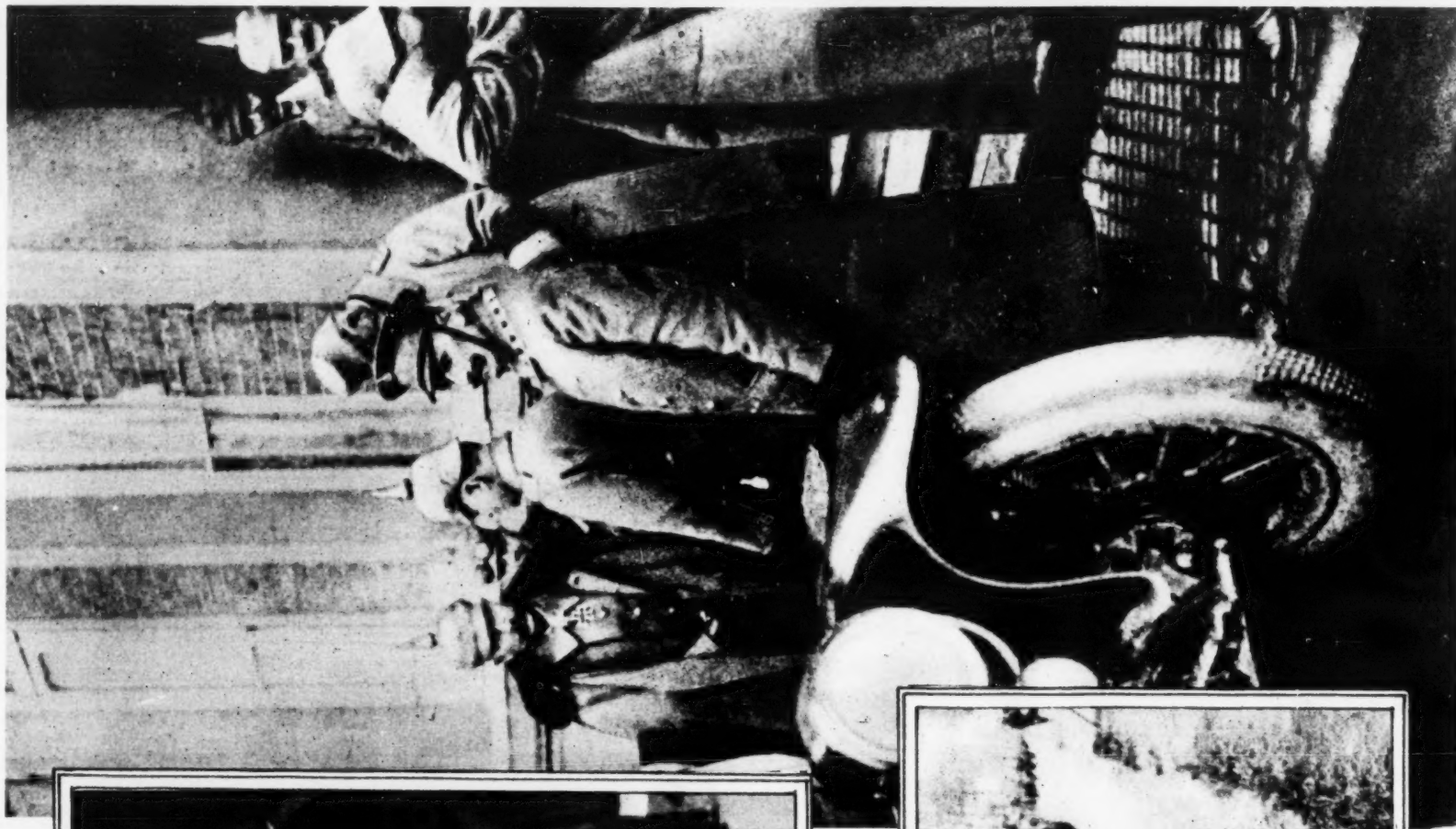
THE CROWN PRINCE BESTOWING DECORATIONS ON HIS TROOPS.



THE KAISER CONVERSING WITH THE KING OF SAXONY AT GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.



HINDENBURG AT THE HEAD OF THE REGIMENT WHICH BEARS HIS NAME.



THE KAISER TAKING LEAVE OF GENERAL VON DER MARWITZ AFTER A VISIT TO THE LATTER'S HEAD-QUARTERS ON THE WEST FRONT.

Another Beautiful Church Destroyed by War



INTERIOR OF THE ABBEY OF MONT DES CATS, SHOWING DESTRUCTION BY GERMAN SHELLS.
(French Pictorial Service.)

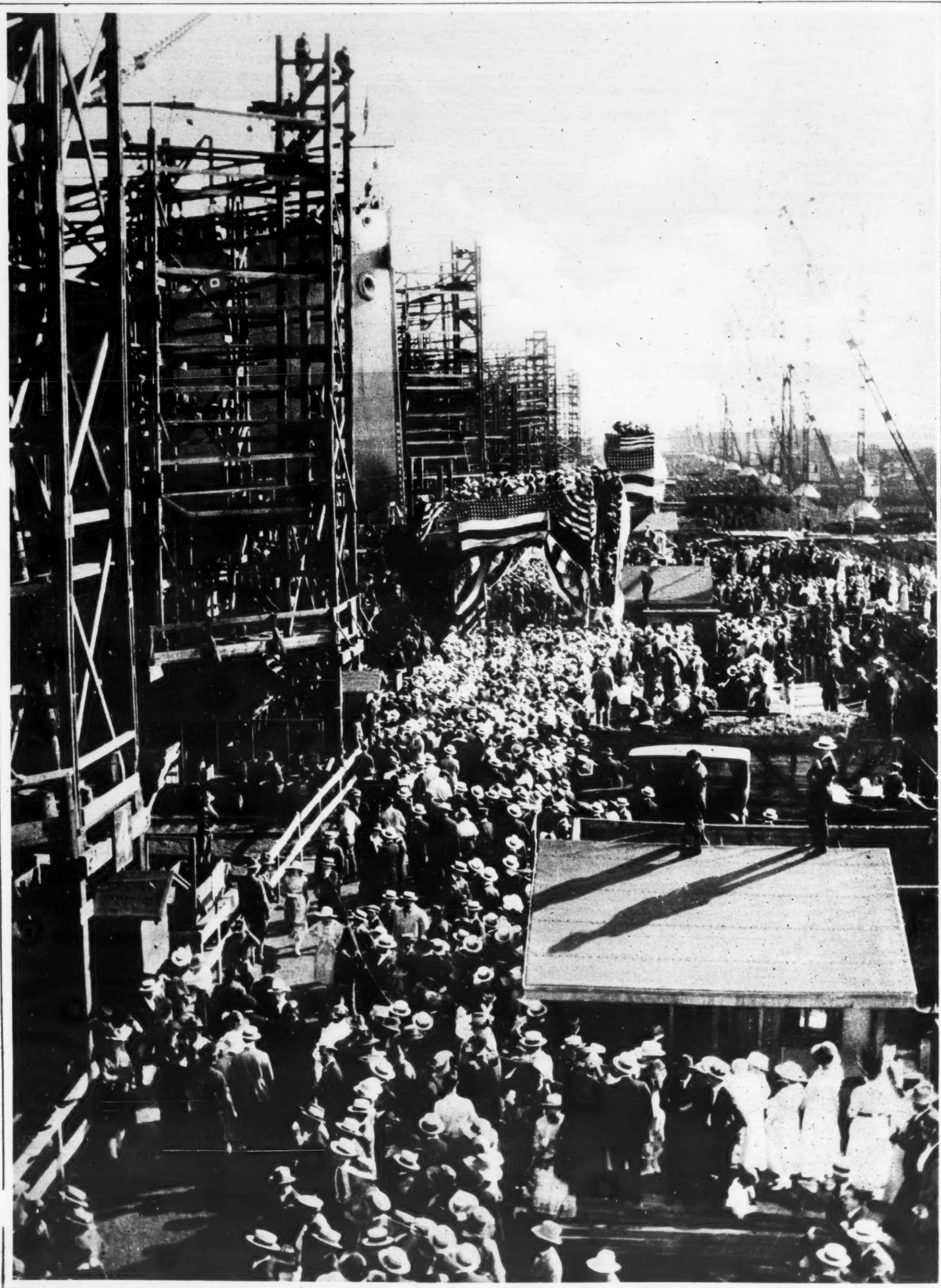
It was surprising to hear the Germans had bombarded the Monastery at Mont des Cats, one of the small elevations in Flanders near the Franco-Belgian frontier, eight and a half miles southwest of

Ypres, because in October, 1914, in an engagement with the British forces, Prince Max of Hesse, a near relative of the Kaiser, was mortally wounded and taken to the cloister, where he died. The Trappist monks thought that on his account the

Germans would spare their monastery. Although the Kaiser invoked the aid of the Pope, the monks refused to disclose the exact location of the Prince's grave until such time as the Germans should evacuate France and Belgium. It seems

that the Germans, foiled in their advance to the Channel ports, wreaked their vengeance on the beautiful Gothic monastery and its abbey, causing irreparable damage, as shown in the photograph reproduced above.

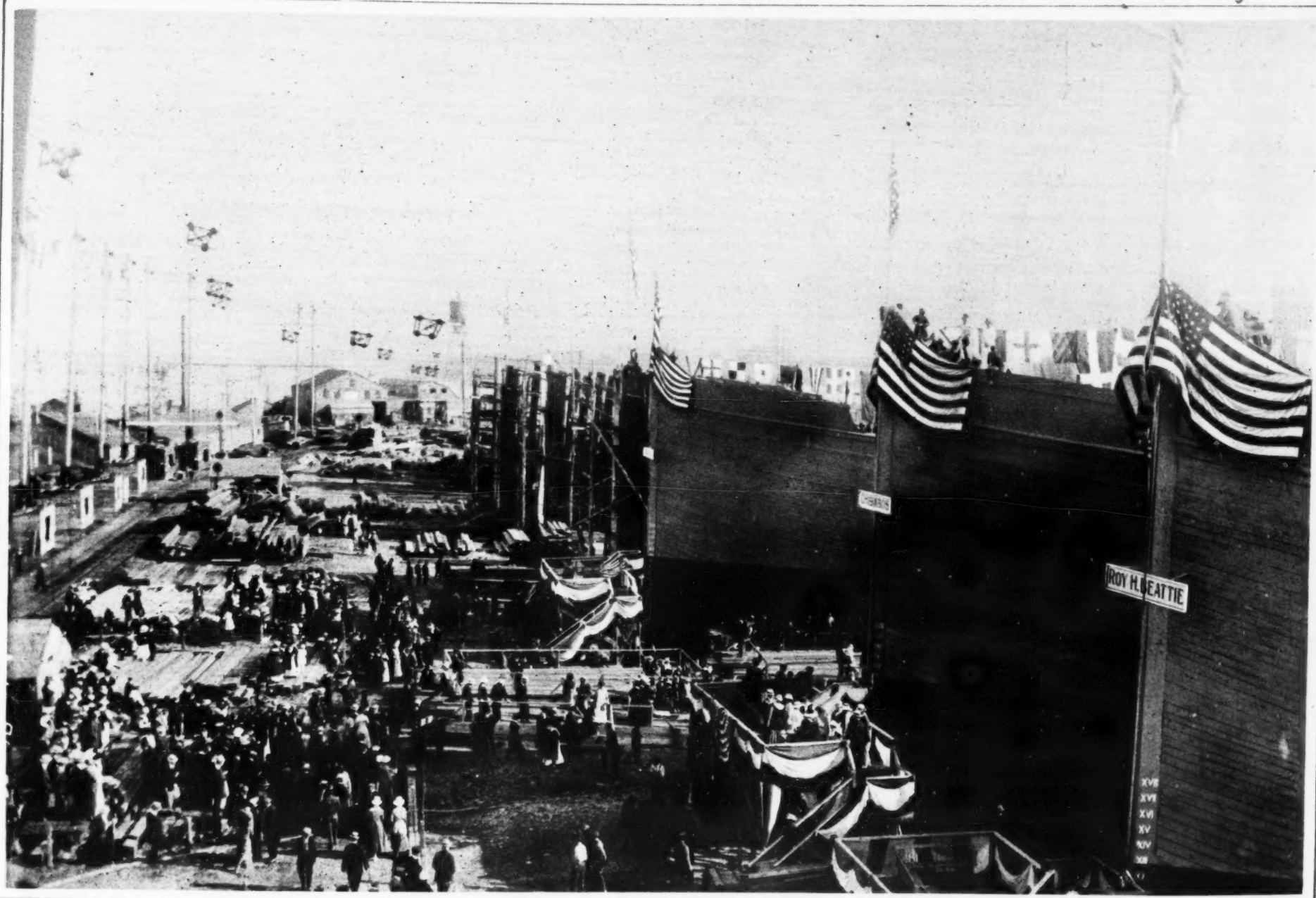
The United States Producing Ships and Airplanes in



NEARLY A HUNDRED NEW SHIPS WERE LAUNCHED AT AMERICAN SHIPYARDS ON JULY 4, 1918. ABOVE IS A TYPICAL SCENE AT THE NEWARK BAY SHIPYARD OF THE SUBMARINE BOAT CORPORATION, WHERE THREE VESSELS WERE LAUNCHED.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Large Numbers in Colossal Effort to Beat Germany



THREE WOODEN STEAMERS LAUNCHED AT THE LARGEST WOODEN SHIPBUILDING PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H., ON JULY 4, 1918.

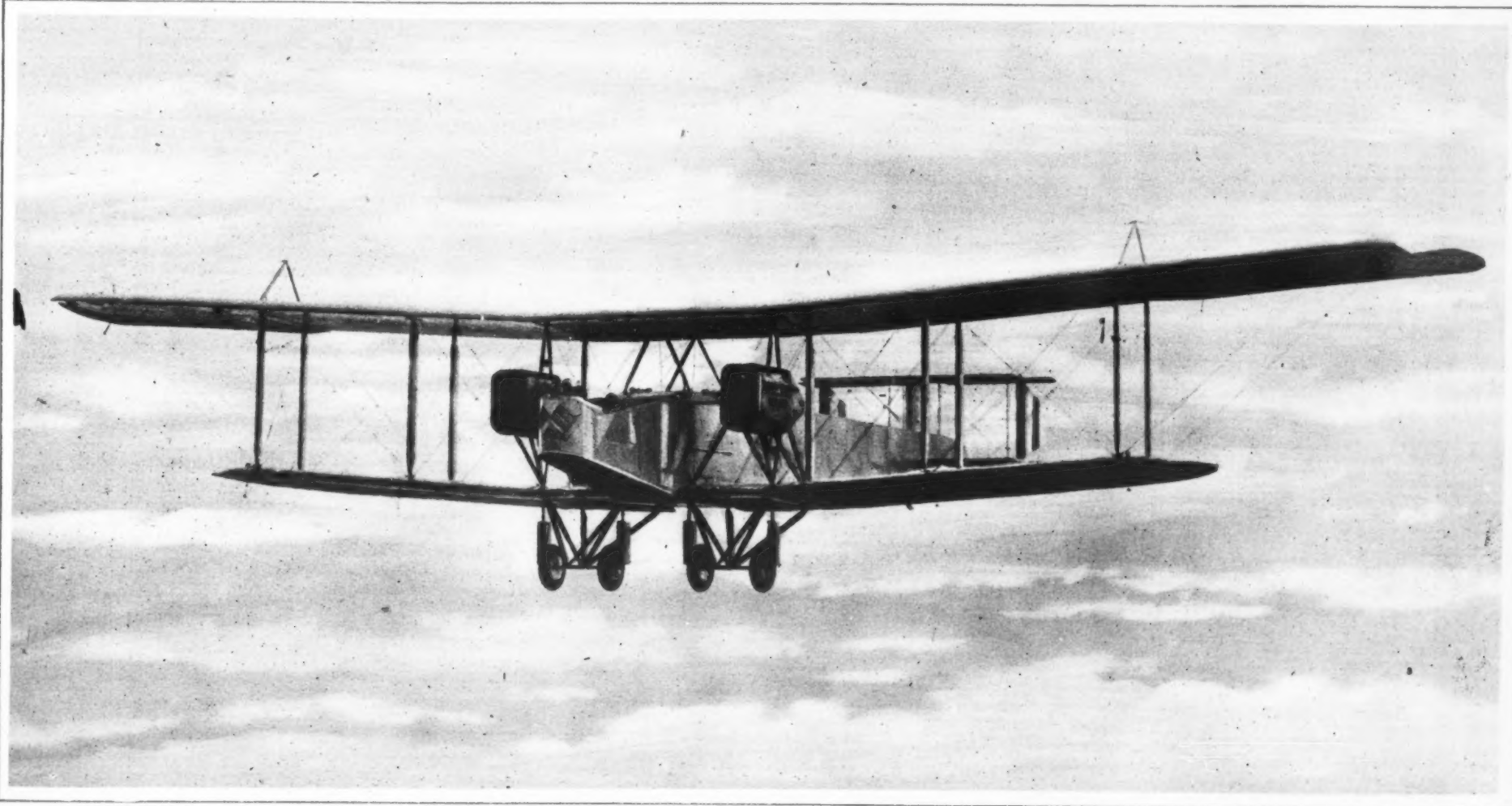
(By International Film Service.)

The work of producing ships and airplanes in the United States is now in full swing. Ships to frustrate the German purpose of destroying the Allies' mercantile marine are being built at a rate which beats all records.

And the airplanes, required by the thousand for the eventual overwhelming of the German armies, will also be coming along in a satisfactory manner now that the new fighting machine designed for the American

Air Service has been successfully tested. On July 4, 1918, nearly one hundred ships were launched, so that America's merchant fleet now has 10,040,659 gross tons. In the last twelve months 1,622 new ships have

been built, with an aggregate of 1,430,793 tons. The first American built Handley-Page bombing airplane was turned over to the Government on July 6, and will be followed by thousands more.



THE FIRST OF THE GREAT FLEET OF POWERFUL AIRPLANES TO BE PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR COMBATANT PURPOSES IN FRANCE. THE TRIAL FLIGHT TOOK PLACE ON JULY 6, 1918.

(By International Film Service.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Corp. W. C. Williamson,
Blanchard, Ia.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. John W. Rhoads,
Payette, Idaho,
Killed in Action.



Lieutenant A. P. H. Sage,
Memphis, Tenn.,
Died of Wounds.



Lieut. Albert E. Johnson,
Collinsville, Conn.,
Died of Wounds.



Cpl. Talmage W. Gerrald,
Galivant's Ferry, S. C.,
Killed in Action.



Sergeant Jesse F. Tillman,
Creston, Iowa,
Killed in Action.



Cook Joseph Downs,
Kinmundy, Ill.,
Killed in Action.



Private Jesse Prine,
Covington, La.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Ray E. Cuthbertson,
Nebo, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



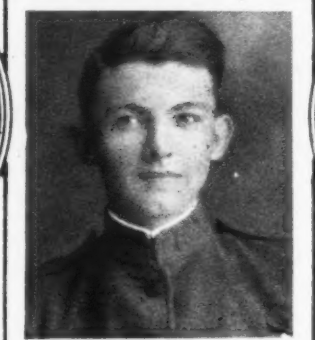
Corporal Silas Triplett,
Hunting Creek, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Guy Emmett Haddox,
Youngstown, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



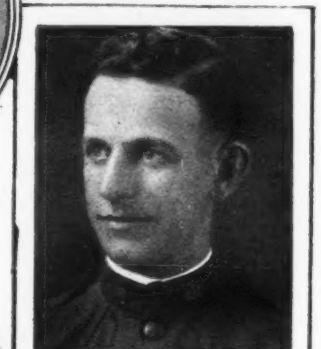
Pte. Admiral D. Hulsey,
Rebecca, Ga.,
Killed in Action.



Mechanic Cecil C. Abels,
Ravenwood, W. Va.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Marion D. Thompson,
Levering, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Frank J. Goldcamp,
Ironton, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



Private Elbert Stone,
Ida Grove, Iowa,
Died of Wounds.



Private James O. Farley,
Odd, W. Va.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Henry P. Daniels,
Eastman, Ga.,
Killed in Action.



Private Andy Silver,
Anthras, Tenn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Loyd Finnerin,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Cyrus P. Adcox,
Fayetteville, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



Private Findley M. Shuler,
Bryson City, N. C.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Leslie Venters,
Shelmerdine, N. C.,
Killed in Action.



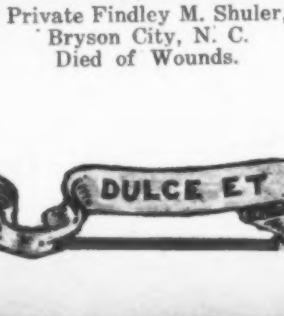
Pte. Ernest Jas. Osborne,
Bloomington, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. William P. McGrath,
Cleveland, Ohio,
Killed in Action.



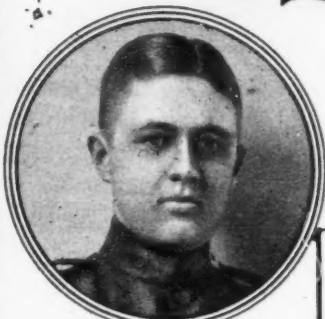
Private Roy H. Eaton,
Omaha, Neb.,
Killed in Action.



Private Dewey G. Burr,
Bristolville, Ohio,
Died of Wounds.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Sgt. Edward N. Ripley,
Malden, Mass.
Killed in Action.



Lieut. John D. Filley,
Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Died of Wounds.



Corporal John R. Canfield,
Cedar Grove, N. J.,
Killed in Action.



Lieutenant George Stein,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. William P. Higginson,
Rochester, N. Y.,
Killed in Action.



Private Woodruff Perkins,
Overton, Nev.,
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. Elijah F. Pettis,
Gordo, Ala.,
Died of Wounds.



Private E. R. Buchlein,
Union Hill, N. J.,
Died of Wounds.



Sgt. Gerald S. Patton,
Seattle, Wash.,
Died of Wounds.



Mechanic Herman Hansen,
Edmore, Mich.,
Died of Wounds.



Pte. Irvin O. McConneelee,
Atlantic, Iowa,
Died of Wounds.



Private Eugene Ford,
Winterset, Iowa,
Killed in Action.



Sgt. Everit A. Herter,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Private Knut Ellingson,
Rothsay, Minn.,
Killed in Action.



Private Preston V. Wall,
Beach, N. D.,
Killed in Action.



Private Anton Bernatz,
Decorah, Iowa,
Died of Wounds.



Private Eugene Hudson,
Perry, Okla.,
Died of Wounds.



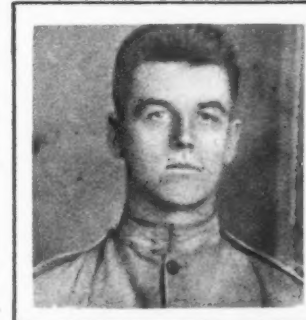
Private Lon Meadors,
Krupp, Ky.,
Killed in Action.



Private Teddy C. Brewer,
Greenfield, Ind.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Joseph M. Todd,
Grand Rapids, Mich.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Leon Wesley Hunt,
Tyre, Mich.,
Killed in Action.



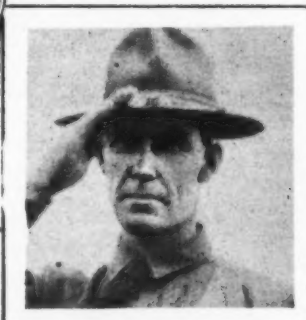
Pte. Alexander J. Roth,
New York City,
Died of Wounds.



Private John H. Coyle,
Brighton, Mass.,
Died of Wounds.



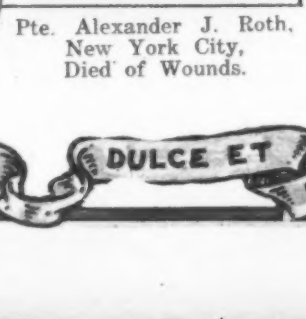
Private Clyde Marks,
Indianapolis, Ind.,
Killed in Action.



Pte. Benjamin F. Lair,
New York City,
Killed in Action.



Private Charles D. Thayer,
Milford, Conn.,
Died of Wounds.



Private Fred H. Almos,
South Heart, N. D.,
Killed in Action.

DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI

New York's Former Mayor Killed in Airplane Accident



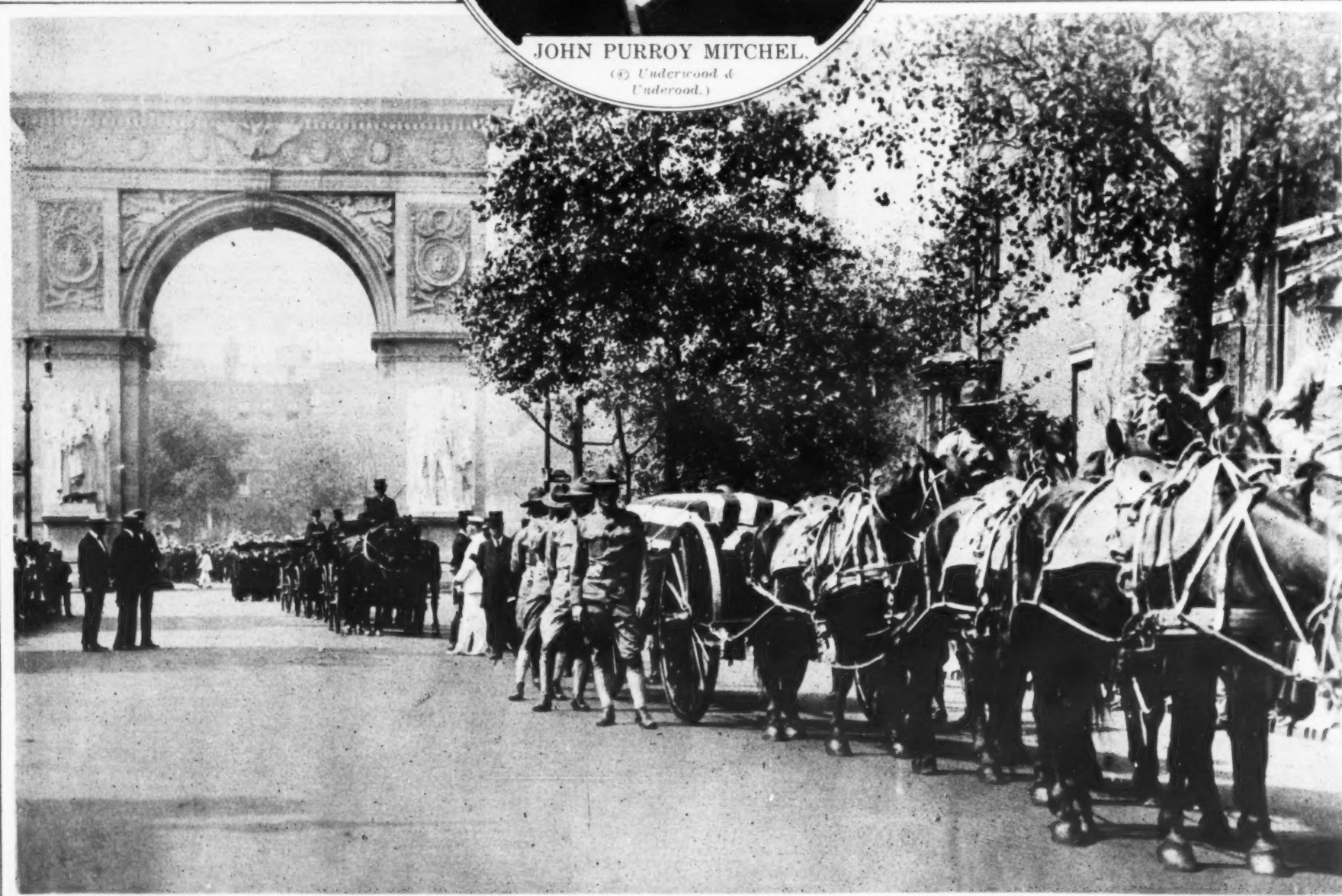
THE CASKET CONTAINING THE REMAINS OF MAJOR MITCHEL LYING IN STATE AT THE NEW YORK CITY HALL.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)



THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR MITCHEL. UNITED STATES TROOPS PASSING IN REVIEW ORDER.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

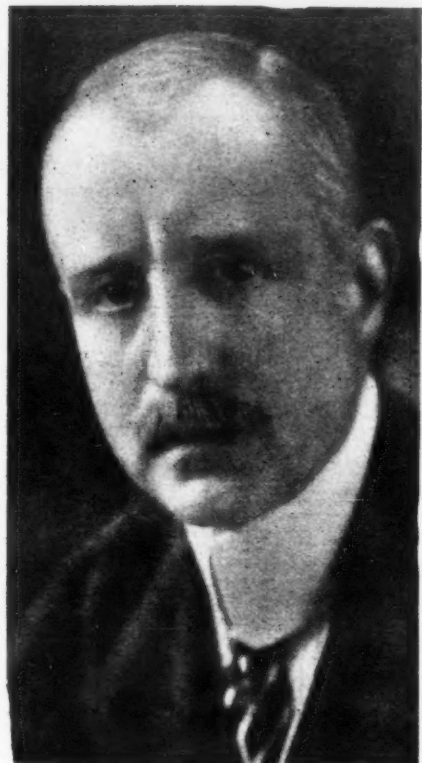


JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Major Mitchel, former Mayor of New York, and an officer in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, was killed by a fall from an airplane at Gerstner Field, near Lake Charles, La., on July 6, 1918. The photograph above shows the funeral procession crossing Washington Square, New York City.
(© Western Newspaper Union.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, who was assassinated on July 6, 1918.

ASSASSINATION OF MIRBACH ADDS TO RUSSIA'S TROUBLES.

SERIOUS consequences are expected from the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador accredited to the Bolshevik Government at Moscow. Two men, so far unknown, entered the German Embassy on the afternoon of July 6, 1918, and threw a bomb in the Ambassador's office, injuring him so severely that he died. The Bolshevik Government took immediate steps to guard the Embassy and catch the assassins, while steps were taken to placate Germany.

Capital has naturally been made out of the episode by the German war party. It is officially asserted in Germany that "agents in the service of the Entente are implicated in the affair." A German press story endeavors to attach the blame to Boris V. Savinkov, who was War Minister under Kerensky, because of his close connection with the Czechoslovak and Social Revolutionary movements, and his record as a terrorist. Other reports show that the German press is preparing the public for a new and drastic move against Russia as punishment for the death of Mirbach.

A feature of the assassination was that it occurred at the same time as a formidable counter-revolutionary attempt in Moscow. The news dispatches indicate that the outbreak was suppressed with much bloodshed and that the counter-revolutionaries held a part of Moscow for a short time. The Bolsheviks declare that the attempt was made by the Social Revolutionaries, and in consequence all members of the Executive Committee of that party have been arrested or ordered to be arrested.

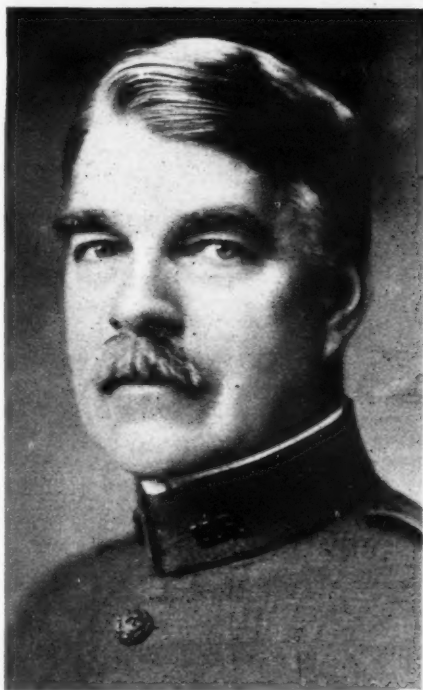
While these events have been taking place in Russia the United States, in conjunction with the Allies, has been working out the details of the scheme to render assistance to Russia, in accordance with President Wilson's Independence Day pledge to "stand behind Russia." A beginning has in fact already been made, for on July 9 publication was permitted in Paris of a dispatch stating that supplies from the United States had arrived on the Murman coast.

* * *



That the authority of the Food Administration is a stern reality is vividly illustrated by the above photograph, showing how a baker was dealt with for not carrying on his business in accordance with wartime regulations.

(© International Film Service.)



Major General W. A. Holbrook, who has just been placed in command of the Southern Department of the army with headquarters at San Antonio. (© Harris & Ewing.)



Dr. C. H. Mayo, one of the two brothers who have gained a world-wide reputation as surgeons. He is now attached to the Surgeon General's office in Washington. (© Harris & Ewing.)



The Austrian Emperor, Karl, at Constantinople, on May 19, 1918, with the late Sultan, Mohammed V.



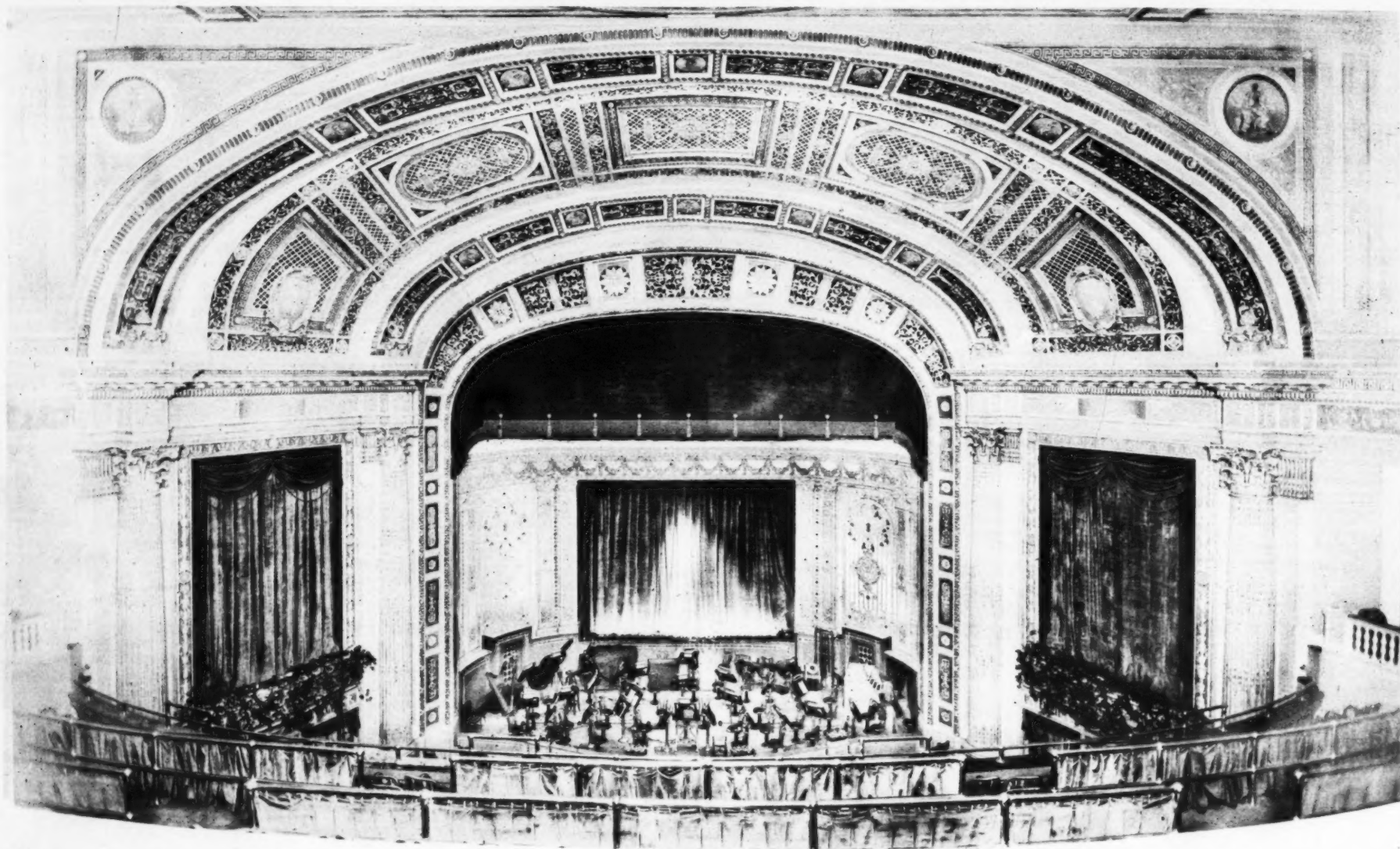
A new portrait of Major General Enoch H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, in charge of the draft law. He has just refused promotion to Lieutenant-General. (© Harris & Ewing.)

NEW TURKISH SULTAN'S DANGER OF LOSING THRONE.

MOHAMMED V, Sultan of Turkey, after an inglorious reign is dead and in his place reigns Mohammed VI. The late Sultan, who succeeded to the throne on the deposition of Abdul Hamid, never had any authority. His successor, however, is said to be a man of character, who will not let Talaat Pasha and Enver Bey, so far Turkey's real rulers, have things all their own way. A certain amount of mystery surrounds the death of Mohammed V, which took place on the night of July 3. According to some reports, he did not die a natural death, and the assumption is that his end was connected with a new revolutionary movement in the Turkish Empire. Students of Turkish affairs have long believed that a violent overthrow of the Sultan and a revolution by non-Turks are inevitable. Conditions in Turkey are reported to be very bad, with much discontent.

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